TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

THE WHIG is published every Saturday morning, by the BLAIR COUNTY UNION PRINTING ASSOCIATION, at $2,00 per annum, IN ADVANCE, or within the year—otherwise $2,50.

☞ No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the editors. A failure to notify discontinuance at the end of the time subscribed for will be considered a new engagement.

☞ Postmasters neglecting to notify us when subscribers do not take out their papers will be held liable for the subscription.

LEGAL NOTICES.—Auditor's Notices, $2.00; Administrator's and Executor's, 2.50; Estrays $2.00. All other Legal Notices $2 per square for 3 insertions, and longer time at same rate.

Business notices 10 cents per line; each subsequent insertion, 5 cents per line.

BUSINESS CARDS.

AUG. S. LANDIS, Attorney at Law, Hollidaysburg, Pa. Dec. 5th, 1863

JOHN BROTHERLINE, Attorney at Law, Hollidaysburg, Pa.
Office on Allegheny street, first door west of the Court House.

THOMAS McCAMANT, Attorney at Law, Hollidaysburg, Pa.
Office in McFarland's building, on Allegheny street, in the room recently occupied by J. H. Keatley, Esq., Jan. 13, 1866.

JOHN A. BLODGET,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.
jan17

DR. J. A. ROHRER, Dentist.
SUCCESSOR TO DR. S. KIMMELL.
Teeth Extracted without pain by the use of NITROUS OXIDE GAS.
Office on Allegheny street, nearly opposite the Logan Hotel, Hollidaysburg, is prepared to perform all operations in the Dental Profession. feb 3 '65, 1y.

JOHN H. KEATLEY.
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.
Office in the room occupied by him previous to his entry into the service.

WM. M. LLOYD & CO.,
BANKERS,
ALTOONA, BLAIR COUNTY, PENNA.
Will transact all legitimate Banking, buy and sell Government Bonds, Gold and Silver. Interest paid on time deposits. Dec, 9, '65.

WLEE WOODCOCK, Attorney at Law, and claim agent, Altoona, Blair Co., Pa.
Office on Annie Street, two doors below Post Office.
Will practice in the several Courts of Blair, Cambria and Huntingdon Counties. All Claims, &., entrused to his care will recieve prompt attention Jan 13, 1866.

H. SNYDER, Attorney at Law, and licensed claim agent.
☞ All Soldier's Claims against the Government for Back Pay, Bounty, Widows' and Invalid Pensions, attended to with great care and promptness. Office next door to the "American House," on Allegheny St, Hollidaysburg, Pa. Jan 13, 1865

MEDICAL CARD,
DR. C. W. STROHECKER.
Has located in Newry, Blair county, and respectfully offers his Professional Services, to the Citizens of this place and vicinity. He may be found at all times, except when professionally engaged, at Mr. Frank McCoy's Dec. 23, 1865.

J. F. FREUAUFF,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law
and
Licensed Government Claim & Pension Agent
BUSINESS attended to in the FRENCH, GERMAN or ENGLISH Languages.—Having corresponding Attorneys in all parts of Europe and the United States, especial attention will be given to the collection of Inheritances and Debts. Office Allegheny Street, Hollidaysburg, Blair county, Penn'a.
Oct. 21, 1863.-tf.

REMOVAL.
GEORGE W. SMITH, M. D
Now occupies the Post Office building as his residence and office, where he may be found at all hours when not professionally engaged. Thankful for the liberal patronage he has received, he still hopes to merit public and private confidence by strict attention to all his professional duties.
April 23, '64—tf.

C. A. McFARLAND & CO, (Successors to Wm. McFarland & Son) Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of Cabinet Furniture. Also, a large assortment of Ready-made Coffins always kept on hand, of different kinds and prices, cheaper than ever before offered in this place. Persons ordering Coffins from a distance will please say the kind and price.
Hollidaysburg, May 23, 1863.

A. J. WOLFE,
CABINET-MAKER
AND UNDERTAKER,
Corner of Allegheny and Front Streets
HOLLIDAYSBURG.
FURNITURE of all descriptions always on hand or made to order.
☞ Coffins made to order, and a HEARSE furnished free in town and country.
Hollidaysburg, May 31, 1862.

NEW FIRM.
COOPER, BLACKBURN & PORTER
THE undersigned give notice that they have this day entered into Copartnership for the purpose of
Mining and Shipping Coal,
AND
GENERAL MERCHANDISING,
and are now prepared to fill all orders at the lowest possible rates.
JAS. M. COOPER,
JOS. H. BLACKBURN,
C. HOWARD PORTER
Hollidaysburg, Feb. 3, 1864.-tf

WALL PAPER
OF THE
Very Latest Styles.
JUST RECEIVED AT
CHAMBERLIN'S
Price from TEN CENTS per bolt upward.

The Blair County Whig.

Vol. XX. Independent in all Things—Neutral in Nothing. No. 14.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA., SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1866.

ADVERTISING RATES.

	One insertion.	Two do.	Three do
6 lines or less,	$0 25	$0 37½	$0 50
1 square (12 lines.)	0 50	0 75	1 00
2 squares (24 lines.)	1 00	1 50	2 00
3 squares (36 lines.)	1 50	2 25	3 00
	3 months.	6 do.	12 do
6 lines or less,	$1 50	$3 00	$5 00
1 square, (12 lines)	2 50	4 00	7 00
2 squares, (24 lines)	4 00	6 00	10 00
3 squares, (36 lines)	5 00	8 00	12 00
Four squares,	6 00	10 00	14 00
Half a column,	10 00	14 00	20 00
One column,	15 00	22 00	35 00

☞ Over three weeks and less than three months; 25 cts. per square for each insertion.
☞ Advertisements not marked with number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid, and charged according to these terms.
BROTHERLINE & LONGWELL, Editors

LETTERS
OF THE
Hon. Henry C. Carey,
TO HON. HUGH M'CULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

LETTER FIRST.

DEAR SIR:—

Fully agreeing with you, as I do, in regard to many most important questions of public policy, it is with great regret that I find myself so wholly differing in reference to the existence of that "plethora of paper money" of which you speak, and to which you now attribute the "large importation of foreign fabrics;" the "splendid fortunes realized by skilful manipulations at the gold room or stock board;" the "rise in the prices of the necessaries of life;" the increase in the number of "non producers;" and the most important fact that "productive industry is bieng diminished.

That this, to a considerable extent, is an accoract exhibit of the actual state of affairs I am not at all disposed to doubt, but were I even to admit its perfect accuracy the questions would still remain: Why are such the facts? Why is it that men are now unemployed who but twelve months since were so fully occupied? Why is it that our foreign debt so steadily increases? To these questions you furnish one general answer; that "paper money" is too abundant; and that if we would bring about a more healthy state of things its quantity must be diminished. I, on the contrary, hold that no such "plethora" exists, and that the real cause of all this error must be sought for in a direction precisely opposite, there to be found in measures of contraction with which the country has been threatened; and fully do I believe that if we would bring about a more healthy condition of affairs it is required that we move in a direction exactly the reverse of that which you so recently have indicated.

Differing thus widely, one of us must be much in error. It may be that I am wrong, but until I can look at the facts in a manner very different from that in which they now present themselves to my mind, I must continue to believe that I am right. The error may, possibly, my dear sir, be with yourself, and if it can be shown that such is the case, you will, I am sure, rejoice at being so convinced. So believing, I propose, with a view to the determination of the question whether such "plethora" does or does not exist, to furnish here a comparison of the actual circulation of the three chief commercial countries of the world, France, Great Britain, and the United States; of the needs of each for such circulation; and of their power profitably to use it. Should the result of such comparison be that of proving that not only is our medium of circulation not in excess in its relation to population and production, but that it is greatly short in the proportion which it bears to both, then, as I most respectfully submit, will it be necessary to look in a direction opposite to that of "plethora of paper money" for the cause of error, and there, on further examination, perhaps it may be found.

Seven years since the coin in use in France was estimated at 4,880,000,000 francs, or more than $900,000,000.—Since then the quantity must have increased, the substitution of the convenient gold for the heavy and cumbrous silver coins that even then were still so generally in use having, as has been stated by a recent writer, had the effect of placing napoleons in the pockets that before could carry only francs. Admitting, however, that the increase has been sufficient only to add to the coin in the hands of the public as much as before had been in the bank vaults, we have a hard money circulation of $900,000,000*
To which must now be added the "paper money" circulation, which may be taken at about . . . 170,000,000†

Giving a grand total of $1,070,000,000
Or nearly $30 per head.

The coin actually in use in Great Britain and Ireland was estimated a few years since at £60,000,000. Since then it must greatly have increased, but, claiming no allowance on that account, I put it here at the same figure, being the equivalent of only $300,000,000

The "paper money" circulation of the past few years has varied between 37½ and 42½ millions. Taking the mean 869,000,000. In 1864 it was 804,000,000. of these quantities we have the equivalent of . . 200,000,000

To this must now be added a paper circulation of a character little known in this country, and consisting of promises of individuals, in the form of bills of exchange, to deliver money at a future day. Of these, large quantities are in constant circulation, returning finally to their payers covered with indorsements, sometimes 15. 20, and even more in number, and having throughout the whole period of their existence performed all the services that here is performed by bank notes. The whole quantity of bills of exchange outstanding at any given time was estimated, some time since, at £200,000,000, and must now be greatly larger. Allowing here but one-fifth of that sum to be used for purposes of circulation, we have the equivalent of . 200,000,000

Giving a grand total of $700,000,000
Or but little less than $25 per head.

The actual circulation of the Union, as just now finished by the Comptroller, we know to be $460,000,000, being $12.50 per head, or one-half of that of Great Britain and Ireland.* Compared with that of France it stands in the ratio of but 5 to 12; and yet, for various reasons, we should be entitled to expect to find it bearing to population a larger proportion than either one of those countries. Among these reasons are the following:

First. To pay any given number of mechanics or laborers required, before the war, more than twice the quantity of circulation that would have been needed in France; and one-half more than would have been required in Great Britain. The war having been accompanied by the establishment of a national Free Trade System there came a greatly increased demand for laborers with so large an increase of wages that the quantity of circulation now required for paying any given number of hands must be taken at twice that needed by the latter and thrice that required by the former.

Second. The proportion borne by circulation to numbers tends rapidly to increase as population becomes more widely scattered, and as rapidly to diminish as men are enabled to come more near together. That this is so, is shown in the fact that thousands of millions of exchanges are weekly performed in New York and other great commercial cities without the necessity for using a single note; whereas, among a scattered people like our own, every exchange, large or small, necessitates the delivery of a given quantity of coin or "paper money." Such being the case, the 36,000,000 of our people, dispersed over a territory eight times more extensive than that occupied by the 37,000,000 of France, and twelve times greater that of the United Kingdom, might fairly be expected to demand a circulation, per head, thrice greater than that of either of those countries; and yet, as has been shown, it is but half as great as that in use in the one, and much less than half that employed by the other. Is it then, my dear sir, to be believed that there is among us, really, any of the "plethora" of which you have spoken? As it seems to me did we need to find one it would be beyond the ocean that we should seek it.

The grand error that, as it seems to me, we are accustomed to commit, is that which results from limiting ourselves to a comparison of the various periods of our own financial history, leaving wholly out of view the facts furnished by the history of other commercial nations. Thus, in the comparative view of our circulation given in your report it is shown that it grew from $60,000,000 in 1830 to $140,000,000 in 1836, and from $58,000,000 in 1843 to $207,000,000 in 1860; but those facts are not supplied by means of which your readers might be enabled to judge as to whether or not even the largest of these figures was in excess of the absolute wants of the community—whether it did, or did not, indicate the existence of any "plethora of paper money." That it did not do so has seemed to me, and must now, as I think, appear to you to be very certain. On the contrary, when compared with other commercial countries, it furnishes conclusive evidence that the supply of the medium of circulation has always been deficient, and thus enables us to understand more accurately the real cause of the extraordinary activity of the societary circulation which prevailed throughout the war, and to which our people have been indebted for power to give to the Government the thousands of millions required for enabling it to dictate the terms of peace.

Of all the phenomena exhibited during the wonderful war in which we have been engaged, among the most extraordinary are those connected with the transportation of vast armies and all the vast supplies by them required, throughout a country of such vast extent, and over roads scarcely any portion of which south of the Delaware could boast of more than a single track, that, too, supplied with rails of the poorest kind. Never in the world, even under circumstances far more favorable, has such an amount of transportation been effected—never so large an amount of public work so well accomplished. Precisely so has it been, and now is, with the machinery by means of which circulation is effected from hand to hand, no country having ever yet performed so large an amount of exchanges by means of a medium of exchange the supply of which was so utterly disproportioned to the amount of production, to the quantity of exchanges needed to be made, or to the number of people empowered to make them. So far from "plethora" having either then or at any previous time existed, the financial history of the Union presents an uninterrupted series of figures, the study of which is calculated to excite surprise that so much has always been done when the supply of machinery by which alone it could be done, has throughout our whole experience been so deficient. No other people, with such means, could so well have effected the transportation of the war; no other could, with such a supply of the medium of exchange, have so well effected the exchanges of both war and peace.

Proposing in another letter to examine into the influence of "paper money" on the action of the past five years, I remain, meanwhile, with great respect and regard,

Yours very truly,
HENRY C. CAREY.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 28, 1866.

*From 1850 to 1865 the importations of the precious metals were in excess of the exportations to the extent of $334,000,000. The quantity held in 1852 was estimated by M. du Puynode at 3,500,000,000, or nearly $700,000,000.

†The amount in 1853 was only $395,000,000 francs. From that time it had grown with great steadiness until, in 1862, it had attained the figure of

*The amount of national bank notes in actual circulation on the 1st day of October last, was $171,321,903; the amount of State bank notes in circulation at the same date, as appears by returns to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, was $78,867,575; making the bank circulation on the 1st of Oct. last, $250,189,378; the amount of legal-tender notes and fractional currency issued and outstanding on the 1st of Oct., 1865, was $704,584,638; national bank notes in the hands of banks not yet issued, $19,525,152; national currency yet to be issued to banks, $109,152,945; making an aggregate amount of legal-tender and bank notes in circulation as authorized to be issued to and by the banks, $1,083,452,233; from which sum should be deducted, State bank circulation now outstanding that will be retired about as fast as national currency is issued to converted banks, $78,867,575; also the amount of "compound interest notes" converted into 5-20 bonds since the 1st of Oct. last, $44,417,329; total, $123,284,904.

The amount then left as the available currency of the country is $960,167,326.

In order to ascertain the amount of actual active circulation on the 1st day of October last, there should be deducted from the last mentioned sum the amount of currency delivered to banks, and not then in circulation, $19,525,152; national circulation not delivered to banks, $109,152,945; amount of legal tender notes held by banks, including $74,261,847 compound interest notes, $193,094,365; compound interest notes, other than those held by banks, mostly held as investments by insurance and trust companies and savings banks, less say $10,000,000 in actual circulation, $121,314,195; currency in the treasury of the United States, $56,236,440; total, $499,323,097; which will show the actual circulation to be $460,844,229.

This favorable exhibit of the amount of paper in actual circulation is owing in a great degree to the accumulation of currency in the hands of the banks, in the absence of the great demands of the Government for currency since the close of the war.—*Report of the Comptroller of the Currency.*

A Jewish Rabbi once said to his pupils: "Repent the day before you die." They replied: "But how shall we know the day of our death, that we may repent before it transpires?" He answered: "You know not but you may die to-morrow, therefore, repent to-day."

WHEN an infidel was on his death-bed, his confidence in his infidelity shaken, and some of his friends urged him to hold on to the last, his reply was, "I have no objections to holding on, but will you tell me what I am to hold on by?" Ah! there is the fatal want. Infidelity gives nothing to hold on by!

WHEN grace is in the heart, knowledge in the head, and truth in the memory, the Christian, through Divine assistance, will make good work of every condition and dispensation.

[From the U. S. Gazette.]

VOICE FROM INTERIOR PENNSYLVANIA

As, in the present condition of our public affairs, so full of interest and anxiety, and calling for the exercise of so much wisdom on the part of those who have them especially in charge, it is desirable to gather the opinions of prominent and sensible men from all quarters, we are much gratified at being permitted to lay the following letter before our readers. Its writer was, in former days, a prominent member of Congress from this State, whose views were always sound on the great cardinal principles of our national prosperity, viz: the protection of American labor, and it is pleasant to find him still ardent in his advocacy of that policy now so indispensable to the maintenance of our public credit and independence:

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Feb. 26, 1866.

HENRY C. CAREY, Esq.:—My Dear Sir—I have just finished the reading of your nine letters addressed to the Hon. Hugh McCulloch, the Secretary of the Treasury, and permit me to say that, in my judgment, you have never written anything more interesting nor more worthy of public consideration, and I most sincerely hope that that distinguished officer, the members of Congress and of the government, may give them a careful perusal, and be governed in their action by the truths therein contained.

These most admirable letters should be published in all the newspapers of the country, and scattered broadcast, in pamphlet form, throughout the Union, and they should be carefully read and studied by every statesman and business man within our borders.

Permit me, sir, to say you have done your country a great service; and that, if contraction and paralysis, repudiation and ruin, shall overwhelm the land, it will be admitted hereafter, at least, that the fault was not yours, as you have clearly pointed out the path of policy by which they might be avoided.

If we would avoid a greater crash than we had in 1837, and again in 1857, Congress must do two things—they must reduce or repeal the internal duties on home manufactures, and thus remove all impediments to our great internal commerce; also, so revise the tariff of duties and imposts as thoroughly to protect all the great industrial interests of the country, to build up a home market for all our products, manufactured and agricultural, and thus in our foreign commerce to produce a balance of trade and of the precious metals in our favor, and thus to retain at home for our own use the immense and constantly increasing products of our gold and silver mines.

In the second place, they should not *contract* but rather *expand* our currency, and thus stimulate into activity all the productive energies of the country, mental, physical and mechanical.

Let these things be done, and general distrust and paralysis will pass away, public confidence will be immediately restored, and the motion of the great "Societary Machine" will increase in rapidity and force; the products of industry and the wealth of the country will in a short time be doubled and trebled; the balance of trade and of the precious metals will be in our favor, and this influx of the precious metals from Europe, and the immense and constantly increasing amount of gold and silver produced by our mines, will make the resumption of specie payments easy and near at hand.

Yours truly,
SAMUEL CALVIN.

THE ASSASSINATION REWARDS.—The President, in a response to a call of the House for information relative to the distribution of rewards for the arrest of the assassins of President Lincoln, has given to the Senate a statement from the Secretary of War, stating that the award has been postponed from time to time, that all claimants may be heard and justice done.

Mrs. Jane Swisshelm, of Minnesota, and editress of the *Reconstructionist*, has been discharged from her clerkship in the Quartermaster's Department for using defamatory language in her paper concerning the President. It appears that Jane, although pretty strong-minded, has not been able to comprehend the "situation."

It is estimated at Washington that the Government has decided not to bring Raphael Semmes, of the Confederate steamer Alabama, to trial, having come to the conclusion that his parole under the surrender of Johnson to Sherman was valid.

THOU may'st be more happy than ever were Alexander and Cæsar, if thou wilt be more virtuous.

THE President has signed the bill to prevent the spread of the cattle disease in the United States.

RELIGIOUS READING.

Rev. Dr. KIRK says, in his sermon on the Barren Fig Tree; "I once occupied a room looking out on a garden beautifully arranged. When the winter had passed, I watched with intense sympathy the effect of returning spring on the trees and plants. One tree remained brown and leafless, while all around were putting on their beautiful robes. One day the gardner came to this tree, and looked at it with an expression of sympathy. He seemed to wish to help it to put forth foliage. His visits were repeated several times; new care was bestowed upon it; frequent tests were applied to ascertain if it still lived. Days passed; and it was only becoming more hideous as its companions became more beautiful. My own sympathy for it sensibly declined with my hope for its recovery; it was becoming so manifest that 'it cumbered the ground.' At length I observed the gardener come and give it one more earnest inspection. He shook his head, as if hope had died in his breast, and his lips pronounced its doom. Soon he returned with his axe. Every blow upon it excited my sympathy, but satisfied my judgement. And when he cut it down, dragged it out, and cast it on the fire, I said: 'It is right; but it is awfully symbolical of the doom of Christless men.'"

A SERMON TO A PREACHER.

Never shall I forget the remark of a learned legal friend, who was at one time somewhat skeptical in his views. Said he to me: "Did I believe as you do, that the masses of our race are perishing in sin, I could have no rest. I would fly to tell them of salvation. I would labor day and night. I would speak with all the energy and pathos I could summon. I would warn and entreat my fellowmen to turn unto Christ, and receive salvation at his hands. I am astonished at the manner in which the majority of you ministers tell your message. Why, you do not act as if you believed your own words. You have not the earnestness in preaching that we lawyers have in pleading. If we were as tame as you are, we would not carry a single suit."

A decade of years has passed away since that remark was made. I bless God it was addressed to me. It put a fire in my bones which I hope will burn as long as I live. God preached a stirring sermon to me that day by the mouth of that infidel lawyer.—*Rev. P. Stryker, of New Brunswick.*

GOOD LUCK.

Some young men talk about good luck. Gook Luck is to get up at six o'clock in the morning; good luck if you have only a shilling a week, is to live upon eleven pence and save a penny; good luck is to trouble your head with your own business, and let your neighbor's alone; good luck is to fulfill the ten commandments, and to do unto other people as we wish them to do unto us. They must not only work, but wait. They must plod and persevere. Pence must be taken care of, because they are the seeds of guineas. To get on in the world, they must take care of home, sweep their own doorways clean, try to help other people, avoid temptation, and have faith in truth and God.

THE honorable and bloody field of Gettysburg is now receiving the attention of the Memorial Association, formed for the purpose of preserving intact, the appearance of the field immediately after the fight had ended. Agents and all other officers of the Association are working without any compensation whatever in soliciting subscriptions, hoping to be able to raise the sum of $10,000, the amount required to liquidate the Association's debt for the purchase of one hundred and fifty acres of the most prominent parts of that memoriable ground. The brave and true Reynolds laid down his life almost at his own door, upon which spot, his, the first Corps is erecting a monument at a cost of $6,000. Cemetery Hill, Culps' Hill, Granite Spur and Round Top are the points most particularized in the history of that great conflict.—The subscription is placed at ten dollars which enables most any one to obtain the large and handsomely engraved certificate of membership, and become a part ower of the battle-field of Gettysburg. It is every true Pennsylvanian's duty and interest to memoralize and perpetuate the glory of those terrible days of suspense and bloody sacrifice. Hollidaysburg and the county at large gave their full share of sons, husbands and fathers to the country on those three days so fatal to the rebellion. Now let them not stand back from an opportunity to aid in honoring the memories of the fallen, who shunned not even the pall of death that peace might again reign in the land.

THE WHIG.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1866.

UNION STATE NOMINATION.

FOR GOVERNOR,

Gen. John W. Geary,

OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

We cannot notice the call of the "First National Bank of Hollidaysburg" this week.

The Hon. John Sherman, of the United States Senate, will please accept our thanks for a copy of his speech on the representation of Southern States.

Mr. Clymer's offer to sacrifice his life, "if need be," in "defending the Union," is said to mean his willingness to lead in the threatened conspiracy to arrest and imprison the two Houses of Congress. There is very often a dangerous design hidden in a few words.

We have never known a nomination to be received with such a quick and universal pleasure as that of General Geary. The Democrats feel that they are fore-doomed. Indeed, they read their fate when Mr. Clymer was put forth by their convention on Monday, the 5th inst.; but they held to a "last hope" that Geary might be defeated in the Union Convention. That gone, they give it up generally. We hear of scores who have either discarded Clymer or declared for Geary.

The respect of soldiers one for another was shown by hundreds of men of many hard fought battles at Harrisburg, on the 7th inst., immediately on the announcement of the nomination of General Geary as the Republican choice for the high office of Governor of our good old loyal State.

Pennsylvania's fighting sons will not forget their comrade brother who lead and fought with them side by side in the cause and under the banner, our emblem of liberty, truth, justice and Union. All over the State the brave men are extending their brawny arms of support and hands of good fellowship, prompted by a patriotic desire to do the deserving a merited favor, and we predict for General Geary, a glorious triumph.

Hon. Hiester Clymer.

This gentleman was on the 5th inst. selected by the Democratic State Convention, assembled at Harrisburg, as the nominee of that party for the office of Governor of Pennsylvania.

His family have for several generations been settled in this Commonwealth, and members thereof have at times borne conspicuous parts in public affairs. One of them was a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and under the articles of confederation served as a member of Congress.

Mr. Clymer was originally a Whig. The political atmosphere of Berks county was not friendly to the aspirations of ambitious men of that persuasion. He became a Democrat, and, as is common with perverts, an extremist. No man has gone farther than he. Nine years ago last fall he was elected to a seat in the State Senate, and has since been twice re-elected, his last term expiring with the current session.

He is possessed of wealth and enjoys a high social position. An active business man, he has participated wisely and liberally in many enterprises for the development and prosperity of that portion of the State in which he resides. Though a leading man in his party, his abilities are not extraordinary. He has, however, a pleasing presence and address, and a reputation that does not connect him with unclean legislation.

All through the war, his principles and sympathies were strongly on the rebel side. He was persistenly and radically against every measure that promised to put down the insurgents and preserve the Union. This is not the result of inference and conjecture. He has been in public life during the whole course of the war, and has a record behind him revealing facts that cannot be ignored or explained away. In putting him in nomination, under such circumstances, the convention evinced a commendable degree of frankness. The candidate, in this essential particular, at least represents his party

We commence this week the publication of Henry C. Carey's recent letters to the Secretary of the Treasury on the question of contraction or expansion of the currency, and urging the necessity of a judicious protective tariff, under which home enterprise and home industry may flourish and expand, and the national debt be more speedily reduced. Mr. Carey has ever been known as a skillful financier, and an unswerving champion of protection to American industry, and we feel sure his letters will be perused with interest and great advantage to all our readers. We will publish one each week till they all appear. Our readers should read them and preserve each paper for the use of his neighbor, who, perhaps, takes a free trade paper.

—It is proposed to permanently locate the Supreme Court at Harrisburg.

—On Saturday last the amount of coin and currency in the vaults of the Treasury was $140,000,000.

—In the House of Representatives of this State, on Saturday, a resolution was passed for a final adjournment of the Legislature on the 12th of April.

—The 5th day of April next has been appointed by the Governor, of Massachusetts and New Hampshire as a day of humiliation, fasting and prayer.

—The President has informed the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury that he is opposed to assessing money upon Government clerks for electioneering purposes.

—Gov. Curtin and the State Treasurer are in Washington for the purpose of procuring the passage of the bill to reimburse Pennsylvania for money spent during the war.

—The assistant editor of the Norfolk *Old Dominion* was on Saturday last severely flogged in his office by three of the "reconstructed chivalry," who were not pleased with his paper.

—It is said that Gen. Lee testified before the Reconstruction Committee that he had never taken an oath of allegiance to the Southern Confederacy, but had always purposely avoided it.

—The bill giving the Philadelphia and Erie railroad company authority to build branch roads in any of the counties through which it passes, was on Monday vetoed by the Governor.

—The receipts at the Treasury from all sources during the month of February amounted to $68,498 094 50, while the disbursements were only $52,112,772 19, leaving a balance over and above all expenditures of $16,385,-322 31.

—The Fenian excitement continues unabated. In Canada the greatest alarm is felt, and the Provincial Government has called out all the militia, who have responded in great numbers. The banks and government buildings are all heavily guarded, and the troops kept ready to march at a moment's notice. The militia are drilled every day, and every preparation is being made to repel an attack. On the Fenian side enthusiasm has been wrought to a high pitch. On Sunday, March 4th, a monster Fenian meeting was held in Jones Woods, New York, and notwithstanding the protest of Archbishop M'Closkey and the priests of the different churches, it is estimated that over one hundred thousand persons were present. Fifteen thousand men in New York alone are said to have enrolled themselves, and the bonds of the Irish Republic are being taken up rapidly. Regiments are being secretly organized, and arms and munitions of war have been purchased in large quantities. Efforts are being made to reconcile the Sweeney and O'Mahony factions, for the purpose of united action. It is surmised that some important movement on the part of the Fenians will take place on St. Patrick's day. Our Government has as yet taken no steps to prevent a violation of the neutrality laws, and an invasion of Canada. As things look now bloodshed seems not improbable.

Republican Victory in New Hampshire.

GREAT UNION VICTORY!

The annual election of State officers took place on the 13th inst. The aggregate vote considerably exceeds that of last year. Returns from 58 towns give Smythe, (Rep.), 14,030; Sinclair, 11,019. The returns thus far indicate a majority of more than 5,000 for Smythe in the State. The Republicans have carried all of the five councilmen in the city of Concord, nine of the twelve Senators, and will have about one hundred majority in the House.

How Manufacturer's Wages are Spent.

The Superintendent of the Cambria Iron Works recently published a statement, the accuracy of which has been endorsed by the rail-makers of the whole country, in which he showed that forty days' labor, at $2 a day, are expended directly and indirectly in the production of a ton of rails—that every ton of American rails cost eighty dollars in wages—and that at least four fifths of this sum, or sixty-five dollars, are expended in living as soon as earned. And he showed from a careful comparison of the purchases of different grades of workmen in his employ how this money was expended, and what revenue the Government derived from its expenditure. Here is his table:

INDIRECT TAX PAID BY LABOR ON A TON OF AMERICAN RAILS.

Articles Taxed.

	Value	Tax.
Sugar	$2 00	$ 80
Coffee	90	10
Buckets, Tubs, &c	50	2.4
Syrups	1 50	8
Matches	6	2
Tea	1 50	25
Six pounds soap	1 90	72
Vinegar	50	2
Brooms	60	27
Oil, Gas, Candles, &c	50	7
Hardware, Queensware, &c	2 00	40
Medicines, Physicians' fees, &c.	1 25	15
Muslins	2 50	12
Hosiery, &c	80	10
Checks, &c	50	2.6
Calico and Ginghams	3 75	18.3
Cloths, Cassinetts and Flannels	3 75	17
Manufactured Clothing	2 00	12
Boots and Shoes	4 00	24
Beef, Pork and other Meats	10 60	3
Taxes, Stamps, &c	2 00	15
One gallon Whiskey	4 00	2 00
One gallon Beer	40	3
One pound Tobacco, smoking	60	35
One pound Tobacco, chewing	1 00	40
Cigars	75	25
Sundries	2 64	15
	$50 00	5 83

Articles not Taxed.

Rent	$4 00
Half barrel Flour	5 00
Butter and Cheese	2 00
Lard	20
Vegetables, Eggs, &c	4 00
	$15 20
Not Taxed	$15 20
Taxed	50 00
	$65 20

Total tax paid by laborers.....$5 83.

The following analysis and classification of the items in the above table will enable us quickly to trace the expenditure of the wages earned in the manufacture of th s one ton of iron, and to see what interests ard benefited by it:

Meats and other food	$25 20
Clothing	17 30
Rent	4 00
Whisky and Beer	4 40
Tobacco	2 35
Tea and Coffee	2 40
Sundries	9 55
Total	$65 20

Of the items in the first table, tea and coffee, about half the sugar, a small portion of the hardware and queensware, a trifling percentage of the medicine, and perhaps $1 75 worth of the clothing, altogether not amounting in value to not over $5 20, come from foreign countries. The remainder, costing $60, consists wholly of the products of American soil, of which $25 worth are consumed directly, and about $12 50 worth in a manufactured form. That is, the American rail-maker receiving $80 of wages for his ton of rails, immediately distributes $65 20 of the amount thus:

To American farmers	$37 50
To American manufacturers, &c	22 50
To foreign manufacturers	5 20
Total	$65 20

To enable the public to appreciate the beneficent influence of a single American iron producing establishment upon our agricultural and other home industrial interests, let us see where the wages earned by the Cambria Iron Works laborers for one year (1865) were spent. The products of the works were:

2,722 tons new rails, at $62 50	$177,474
1,294 tons old re rolled, at $32 60	42,185
Total wages	$219,659

Which were paid by the working men thus:

To American Farmers	$126,304
To American Manufacturers, &c	75,783
To Foreigners	17,572
Total	$219,659

Farmers, merchants, mechanics, railroad managers, steamboat owners and transporters by canal, throughout our country, so periodically cursed with British Free Trade—do regard the economical blessings flowing from a single one of the more than seven hundred different American iron-making establishments, and consider thoughtfully if there can be any excuse for native hostility to a system that so bountifully benefits you all, other than treason and idiocy, and if it comports with your rights and interests longer to tolerate foreign warfare on American industry.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

A Presidential Interview.—The New York *Tribune* of the 13th has the following special dispatch from Washington: Senator Sherman is reported to have had an interview of more than an hour's duration to-day, with the President, and found him in a far more tractable mood than hitherto. The Senator assured him there was no justifiable cause for an abandonment of the principles upon which the Republican party carried the Presidential election. Nor could he afford to cut loose from men who were first and foremost in securing the success of that party. The conversation is said to have been quite reserved and comprehensive, and in reply the President insisted that he had no wish or purpose to invoke any issue or estrangement among his Republican friends and supporters. He admitted that he owed his present elevation to the men of that party, and that while in some matters he might differ with them, he did not purpose to set up his individual opinions against their combined wisdom or desires. In regard to the Copperhead fawning and flatteries which had so annoyed his Republican friends, he said he had been too long in political life to be deceived by them.

Proceedings of Congress.

Washington, March 9.

Petitions were introduced in favor of increasing the pay of army officers; against a renewal of the reciprocity treaty; in favor of changing the Constitution so as to choose the President and Vice President directly from the people, and for one term only; for equal rights, without distinction on account of color.

The bill to extend the time for the withdrawal of goods from public stores and bonded warehouses was taken up. Mr. Sprague took the floor against the bill, arguing that the motion was calculated to injure the productive interests of the country to the advantage of foreign manufacturers. Pending the debate, the morning hour expired, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the representation amendment to the Constitution. The amendment was debated by Messrs. Sumner, Yates, Davis, Clark, Henderson and Doolittle, but no final action taken, the subject being postponed till Thursday next.

House.—After the transaction of some unimportant private business, the House took up the Senate bill to protect all persons in the United States in the means of their vindication. A motion to lay on the table was lost—yeas 22, nays 118. No Republican voted in the affirmative except Mr. Rousseau. The subject, after some debate, was then recommitted to the Committee on the Judiciary. The bill regulating trade with the British North American provinces was taken up, and led to a long debate in committee of the whole. Mr. Stevens moved to amend the bill by making the duty on bituminous coal $1 25 per ton, which was adopted. Mr. O'Neill presented petitions from the workmen of Philadelphia, asking for a protective tariff.

Washington, March 10.

The Senate was not in session today.

House.—The order of the day was general debate in the committee of the whole on the state of the Union. Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, in the course of his speech, made some very sarcastic remarks on the late speech of President Johnson, calling it all a Democratic hoax. Speeches were delivered by Messrs. Holmes, Ashley and Goodyear, after which the House adjourned.

Washington, March 12.

Senate.—Mr. Grimes presented the petition of the Iowa Legislature for the early trial and execution of Jeff. Davis. The bill extending the time for the withdrawal of goods from public stores and bonded ware houses came up in order, and after some debate, passed finally. Three joint resolutions proposing amendments to the Constitution, on the subject of representation, were presented by Messrs. Sumner, Wilson and Grimes. No further action was taken on the resolutions, and the Senate adjourned.

House.—A resolution was passed instructing the Library Committee to inquire into the expediency of purchasing a portrait of Joshua R. Giddings. A bill fixing eight hours as a day's labor for all employees of the Government was introduced. A bill was introduced declaring that the act of June 30th, 1864, shall not be so construed as to exempt from State or municipal taxation any United States notes not bearing interest. The bill regulating trade with the British North American Provinces was taken up and debated till the hour of adjournment.

—On Tuesday night an affecting scene occurred at Downing Hall, Terre Haute. McKean Buchanan and his danghter, Miss Virginia Buchanan, have been playing there for a short time, and on that evening the play of Hamlet was to be presented, Miss Virginia appearing as Ophelia. On the fall of the curtain in the second act, after the audience had been kept waiting some fifteen minutes, it was announced that in consequence of the dangerous illness of her mother Miss Virginia would not appear, and if the play was continued the part of Ophelia would of necessity, have to be omitted. The audience called out, "Go on." The curtain rose and Hamlet commenced his soliloquy. "To be, or not to be." But Mr. Buchanan had not proceeded through half a dozen lines when his faltering voice broke, and falling into a chair he exclaimed, "My wife is dying—take your money—run down the curtain—I cannot play!" and the audience slowly and sadly dispersed.

Hooker on Geary.—During the session of the Union State Convention, Major General Joseph Hooker telegraphed for the benefit of that body this judgment of the character and services of General Geary:

New York, March 7.

Hon. J. W. Forney, Harrisburg:

My acquaintance with Gen. Geary is of long standing. I knew him in California, Mexico and during the rebellion. It gives me pleasure to bear testimony to his most excellent character as a military leader and as an honorable man. I know of no man who has performed his whole duty with more fidelity than Gen. Geary.

Joseph Hooker,
Major General.

No military man in the nation is more competent to judge in such a matter than Gen Hooker, nor has any one had larger opportunies of testing the stuff Gen. Geary is made of. Gen. Hooker's opinion must be regarded as conclusive.

A Bloody Tragedy.—*A Seducer Shot and cut to Pieces.*—Indianapolis, Ind., March 9.—A horrible tragedy occurred in Bedford last night. It appears that Prof. J. Madison Evans, in regard to whom there was some scandal a short time since, had seduced the daughter of Dr. Ben. Newland. The doctor's daughter had been off at boarding school, when her condition became so apparent that she was sent home, where she confessed all to her father. The doctor took his pistol and one of his dissecting knives, and went to Evans' house. The latter was not at home. Newland went to hunt him, and found him in the street, where he shot him down, and then cut him to pieces with the knife. Evans was a minister of the Christian church, and a man who at one time occupied a high position, and is well-known as the author of a work entitled "The Pioneer Preachers of Indiana." At one time he occupied a chair in the Northwestern Christian University, in this city.

Death by Fright.—We learn that a young lady was frightened to death last week, in the lower part of this county, the name of whom we are unable to learn. The death was caused under the following circumstances: Two ladies living alone were preparing to retire, when some one rapped at the door, and on inquiring who knocked, and receiving no answer, one of the ladies started across the floor toward an adjoining room, and dropped dead from sheer fright. This brought a shriek from the remaining lady as she ran to her sister's assistance. Just then the door opened, and in rushed the brother of the two ladies, who had been mourned for as dead nearly three years. He stated that he intended a nice surprise for his sisters, by not making himself known until after they had admitted him, and judge of his grief on learning that his surprise had resulted in the death of one of his loved sisters.—*Salem (O.) Union Advocate.*

Six citizens of Melrose, Mass., who were recently fined five hundred dollars each for tarring and feathering and riding on a rail a man who rejoiced at the death of Mr. Lincoln, have been pardoned and the fines have been remitted.

Jared Sparks, the historian, and ex-President of Harvard College, died at his residence in Cambridge, on Wednesday last, of pneumonia.

THE WHIG

JOB PRINTING OFFICE,

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

We are prepared to execute at short notice and in the most approved style

CIRCULARS,
POSTERS of any size,
BUSINESS, WEDDING and VISITING CARDS,
BALL TICKETS, PROGRAMMES
CONCERT TICKETS,
ORDER BOOKS,
LABELS of all kinds and sizes,
RECEIPTS, LEGAL BLANKS,
PHOTOGRAPHERS' CARDS,
BILL and LETTER HEADS,
PAMPHLETS,
PAPER BOOKS,
ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been restored in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS and all Throat and Lung Affections. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription, FREE, by return mail, will please address REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
feb10 1y. Williamsburgh, Kings Co; N. Y.

TIMBER FOR SALE.

I will sell the Timber on a tract of land situate one and a half miles north of Fostoria, on the Allegheny mountain, containing 430 acres. It is white pine, hemlock, white oak, &c, suitable for lumber, railroad ties, &c.

JOHN BROTHERLINE.
Hollidaysburg, Feb. 17, 1866.

NEW STORE.

JUST RECEIVED AND NOW OPENING AT

CHAMBERLIN'S CORNER,

Montgomery & Mulberry streets,
HOLLIDAYSBURG,

A large supply of

FALL & WINTER

DRY GOODS,

Embracing every style, pattern and variety, both of

GENTLEMENS'

and

LADIES' WEAR.

gether with a large and complete stock of choice and fashionable

READY-MADE CLOTHING

Of all qualities, sizes and prices; cheapest in town, with an extensive variety of

BOOTS & SHOES

Direct from the Manufacturers, of Superior Quality! Including all descriptions of misses', ladies', gentlemens' and boys' wear, with a fine assortment of Gum Shoes, ladies', misses', and childrens'

HATS & CAPS.

HOSIERY, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, BLACK and FANCY.

A fine assortment of

SHAWLS,

that will be sole at jobbing prices, with merely transportation added.

5000 YDS. PRINTS,

From 20 to 28 cts. a yard, including the finest Merrimack manufactured brown Muslins at from 22 to 45 cts., bleached do. 20 to 40 cts.

Also, A fresh assortment of

GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,

and all other article usually kept in a Dry Goods, Grocery and general variety store.

The Goods were all purchased for cash at the lowest market prices, and will be sold at a

Small Advance on First Cost.

Call & Examine.

No trouble to show goods. All kinds of Produce taken at the highest market price in exchange for goods.

W. H. CHAMBERLIN.
Hollidaysburg, Dec. 16, 1865.

LLOYD AND CO.,

FORWARDING and COMMISSION MERCHANTS, New Warehouse, Canal, Basin, Hollidaysburg, Pa.

NEW ORLEANS, PORTO RICO and Syrup Molasses, at the New Warehouse, Canal Basin, Hollidaysburg,

WHITE, CRUSHED & BROWN Sugars, at the New Warehouse,, Canal Basin.

CONEMAUGH, G. ALUM and DAIRY Salt, wholesale, at Lloyd & Co.'s New Warehouse Canal Basin,

BOOTS and SHOES a general assortment, all styles and prices, at the New Warehouse, Canal Basin,

CARPETS, OIL & FLOOR CLOTHS, a fine assortment, very cheap, at the New Warehouse, Canal Basin.

RIO, JAVA & LAGUIRA COFFEE at the New Warehouse Canal Basin.

MACKEREL, SHAD, HERRING, Codfish, by the barrel, half barrel, kit, and retail, at the New Warehouse, canal Basin.

SUGAR & COUNTRY CURED Hams, Sides and Shoulders, at the New Warehouse, canal Basin.

CHOP, Bran, Shorts, Corn, Oats and Feed of all kinds, at the New Warehouse, canal Basin.

FAMILY, Extra and Superfine Flour at the New Warehouse, canal Basin.

SOAP and Candles, a full assortment, at the New Warehouse, canal Basin.

SUN Light Syrup, Boston Crystal Syrup, at New Warehouse, canal Basin.

SALT.—G. A. Salt, American Salt,—Conemaugh and Syracuse Salt, by the sack.

NAILS and Spikes, all sizes, at the New Warehouse, canal Basin.

JUST received, at the New Warehouse, canal Basin, Dry Goods, of all kinds, for eign and domestic.

CASH paid for Flour and Grain of all kinds at the New Warehouse, canal Basin.

COAL and Fish Oil, at the New Warehouse canal Basin.

THE WHIG.

SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1866.

The Annual Conference of the U. B. Church was held in Altoona last week.

Major B. L. Hewit has been appointed a member of the State Committee for Blair county.

Finer weather we could not wish, but the roads, enough to murder the courage of even mud-turtles.

A stable was burned in Harrisburg, on Sunday night last, and a man with three horses was consumed in the flames.

A young man by the name of French from Johnstown, was murdered some time ago by a man named M'Hehan, near Benwood, West Vergihia,

An Accommodation Train has been placed on the Penn. Central, to run between Harrisburg and Mifflin. Good thing for the holders of the thousand and one passes of the latter place.

Mr. Pershing, Representative from Cambria county, presented a petition to the Legislature, of eight hundred working men of Johnstown, in favor of the eight hour system.

Peter Sloan, of Johnstown, attempted to commit suicide on Thursday last, by gulping a dose of arsenic in a glass of lager, but the dose was overmuch, and nobody beyond wishing his company, he was resuscitated.

A PRIVATE letter from a lady in the State of Tennessee, to a relative in this borough, gives the spirit of the defeated rebels towards northern settlers since the President's veto of the freedmen's Bureau bill. This is one of many that happens daily throughout that part of our domain:

Mr. DAVID CONRAD, well known in these parts as an industrious and gentlemanly citizen, having served some in the Western army, and liking that climate, conceived the idea of removing to that State and purchasing for himself and family a home. After returning, he did as he had conceived, and we are sorry to say, somewhat to his recent discomfiture. He located in the South-western portion of the State, near Louden, on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad. A Mr. Eaton, and family, who are also old residents of this place and who reside in the same house with Mr. Conrad, has also felt the rod of southern retribution.

Lately, some of the vicious, black-hearted, white-livered, cowardly scoundrels, wearing the butternut grey, came to their residence and immediately began depradations by waking the inmates from their sleep, pretending to be U. S. officers in search of a missing culprit; thwarted in that plan to gain admittance, they tried to force their way in without making any further demands. They fired the house twice, but in such a manner as to enable the folks within to extinguish the flames. Mr. Eaton then attempted to make his escape to a neighbor, a quarter of a mile distant, in hopes of getting some help, but was unfortunately observed by the desperadoes, who immediately followed him. Coming up with him after a short run, they knocked him on the head, sufficient as they thought to kill him, and after examining his pockets and swearing because they were disappointed in not finding more money upon his person, returned to the house, leaving Mr. Eaton for dead, but he heard their conversation and their curses. The absence of the robbers from the house, enabled Mr. Conrad to make a successful exit from the house in search of help, leaving the two women and two or three children in the house alone. The party came to the door and made serious threats and commenced to force the door with a heavy piece of timber, breaking the fastenings several times, but they were replaced as often by the women, one held the hatchet and the other an axe, they stood at the door ready to meet any advantage the enemy might gain. The house being fired for the third time, the flames were making rapid strides towards the position of the beseiged forces But, alas! for that detachment of Hood's army, the spirit of Mollie Pitcher still lives, the fire of the Spartan mother's heart was found in these weak defenders of home and property. These women,—northern women—the wives and daughters of "Lincoln hirelings" and "Northern mudsills too, to combat with Southern "Chivalry," showed a courage that many a soldier might envy.

Help came in time to save the building from being consumed by the fire. The reprobates were driven away and traced to Louden.

Getting up demonstrations, adopting resolutions, signing petitions, waiting on the Governors and the President Truly the people rules the country, and the devil rules the people.

Col. JACOB HIGGINS, of Williamsburg, is a candidate for the Legislature. The Colonel is a veteran of two wars, having served throughout the Mexican war, and also lent a willing hand in the late war for the Union.

We often hear the expression, *old* veteran, made in distinguishing one soldier from another. Now who ever heard of a *young* veteran. The term is synonomous to *good* christian and *bad* christian.

The vote, on Saturday last, on the question of Incorporating Altoona Borough and a portion of Logan township into a city was decided in the negative. The total number of votes polled for, was 417; against, 462, making a majority against the Incorporation, of 45.

WE were up at Ebensburg last week and called to see our young friend, George W. Huff, Esq., who has fitted up in good style "*an office of discount and deposit*" in that place, for the well-known bankers, Lloyd & Co. No man is better qualified for this responsible position than Mr. Huff. And we are sure the people of Ebensburg and vicinity will be greatly benefited by this institution. We congratulate them upon their progress.

LOCAL LEGISLATION.—The following bills of local interest to our readers have been read in place in the Legislature at Harrisburg:

Messrs. Hall and Adlum presented petitions from the commissioners of Blair county, asking for an act authorizing them to appropriate a sum of money for the purpose of building a free bridge over the Juniata river at Hollidaysburg.

Mr. Adlum presented a bill entitled an act to prevent swine from running at large in the township of Blair, in the county of Blair.

In the Senate, the bill authorizing the appointment of an additional notary public in Blair county passed finally.

House bill No. 312, authorizing the borough of Hollidaysburg to erect water works, passed finally.

The two latter bills only need the signature of the Governor to become laws.

A DEAD DUCK KICKING FOR LIFE.—Some twenty years ago the same old "*gentleman*" who is now striving, through his toadies, to pick a quarrel with us, and thereby make an "*outside operation*" at our expense, made a similar effort on his own behalf. It was then regarded by his friends as the *great effort of his life*—none ever received his more devoted attention or caused him more sleepless nights. But, alas, it failed. His failure then brought down upon his head the execrations of an indignant public, who consigned him to that quiet and retired seclusion in which he has been *rejoicing* ever since. Now he strives to emerge from his retirement when his dotage has overtaken him. How silly. How futile.

He has, doubtless, never read the motto of the WHIG, and for his information we reprint it:

"Independent in all things—Neutral in nothing."

We profess to be a freeman. We care no more for the man who boasts that he controls all men with whom he comes in contact than we do for the most humble individual that walks our streets. No more for the rich man than the poor—no more for a bank or a banker—than for one of their unfortunate borrowers. No more for a wicked combination of *such* men against us than we do for the worms beneath our feet.

We know full well that if it had been in the power of these men, we would have been compelled long since to leave the place of our birth, or surrender to their kind care our manhood. We know that all the maliciousness arising out of envy and jealousy, capable of being contained in the heart of man, has been poured out upon us without stint or measure. But, thank God, we have been enabled to withstand them all—to overtop and outstrip them, and from that high position to which they are not likely to attain, (if we are allowed to judge from their present conduct,) we can look down upon them with pity and compassion—we can well afford to forgive them, as we witness with indifference and with a conscious superiority, their arrows falling harmless at our feet.

ALTOONA LOCAL.

ALTOONA, March 14, 1866.

The hotel known as the "Mansion House, and occupied by Jacob Mast, took fire and burned to ashes about half-past two o'clock this morning. The night being very calm, the fire was confined to the one building. We learn an effort was made to save the burning building, but the same being wooden, the flames were too fierce and rapid to be checked. The greater part of the furniture was saved, but the proprietor's purse and the money in the bar-room drawer is said to have been consumed in the flames. The building was owned by Elisha Elliot, Esq., of Philadelphia, and was partially covered by insurance.

On last Monday the train known as the Pittsburg and Erie mail west and the Mail train east was taken off the Pennsylvania Central railroad, which lessens the life of our town somewhat, and leaves some of the employees without employment.

Muddy streets and the "*city veto*" is the order of the day with your friends "over the hill." CLIFF.

Gen. John W. Geary's Speech.

We give below a full report of the address made by General Geary, in his acceptance of the nomination bestowed upon him by the Union Convention of Pennsylvania on last Wednesday:—

Mr. President, gentlemen of the Convention and fellow citizens:—I meet you under circumstances that fill my heart with the deepest emotion and the profoundest awe, and I know of no language by which I can adequately express to you the feelings which this signal and most emphatic manifestation of your favor and confidence has impressed me. And I think I would be wanting in the great characteristics of our nature, if I were not deeply affected.

If a stranger had entered this city today, he would scarcely have failed to be impressed by the enthusiasm and earnestness with which the deliberations of this Convention have been characterized. The enlivening strains of music, the tumultuous cheers of the crowd, the exhltant roars of artillary, and the general enthusiasm which has everywhere pervaded the people around us, may well be taken as indicative of the general endorsement which the people of the State at large will accord to your action. And among your own assemblage, as well as in the streets of this city, you may readily recognize many of the men who have done battle for the country and her institutions amid the curling smoke of well-contested fields

Under all these circumstances, you, gentlemen of the convention, induced, no doubt, by considerations which you considered satisfactory, have chosen me as the standard-bearer of the great Union National Republican party in the coming contest for Governer of Pennsylvania. (Great applause.) And you have thus selected me from among the many worthy, honorable, patriotic, and intelligent gentlemen, who were my competitors for the nomination, gentlemen whose patriotism and intelligence no one can doubt. I feel, therefore, that you have imposed upon me a debt of gratitude which long years, ay, a life-time, devoted to the public service, and the interest and houor of Pennsylvania, can never cancel. I have to ask, in all humanity, that I may be made fully sensible of the great responsibilities which devolve upon me; and that I may be strengthened with sincere, determined purposes to advance all the principles of humanity, and the best interests of the country, in every worthy, honorable, and patriotic enterprise.

Profoundly sensible of and grateful for so distinguished an evidence of your esteem and confidence, with a firm and unwavering determination to sustain the great principals of equal justice which underlie our republican institutions, with a hearty endorsement of the principles embodied in the platform, I accept the nomination. (Applause.) I accept it, not in the belief that in my own person I possess any intrinsic merit, or have rendered any service to my country which entitled me to receive the nomination, but I accept it as a matter due to 350,000 soldiers of Pennsylvania, who have done battle for thier country and have rendered services whose value can never be estimated, and to whom we are indebted for a home and a country.

On their account as one selected by them to accept and receive this matter at your hands, and viewing it as a compliment to them, I thank you most heartily. And I assure you, my fellow-citizens and gentlemen of the convention, that as far as I possess the ability, and with the aid of the powerful Union men of Pennsylvania, the coming grand political battle shall be fairly and honorably conducted to its legitimate termination and still grander victory.

I beg to again return you, fellow-citizens and gentlemen of the Convention, my unfeigned thanks for the honor you have conferred upon me.

MR. CLYMER, in his speech accepting the Democratic nomination, expressed his willingness to sacrifice his life, "if need be," in "defending the Union." He is very liberal with the offer of his life, *after* the war. While the war was in progress he was not as liberal as even Artemas Ward, who was ready to sacrifice the last relation he had on the altar of his country, but did what he could to obstruct its prosecution by keeping every man he could out of the army. His bravery now, when the war is over, is of a very cheap kind.—*Pittsburg Gazette.*

HOLLIDAYSBURG MARKETS

PRICES PAID BY DEALERS.

Hollidaysburg, March 8.	
Family Flour, per bbl,	$9,50
Extra " "	8,75
Superfine,	8,25
White wheat per bushel,	2,00
Red " "	1,80
Rye per bushel,	80
Corn per bushel, new,	65
Oats per bushel,	40 00
Barley per bushel,	65
Potatoes per bushel,	1,25
Cloverseed per bushel,	5,50
Timothy Seed per bushel,	2,50
Flax Seed per bushel,	2,30
Hay per ton,	10,00
Butter per pound,	35
Eggs per dozen,	25
RETAIL PRICES.	
Family Flour, per barrel,	$10.50
Extra " "	10.00
Superfine, "	9.00@ 9.50
Rye, per bushel,	1 00
Corn, per bushel,	85@90
Oats, per bushel,	55@60
Barley, per bushel,	1.00
Potatoes, per bushel,	1.50
Butter,	37@45
Eggs, per dozen,	25.

Flour Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, March 15.

The flour market is very dull, and only a few small lots sold at at $6 25 @7 25 for low grade and good superfine; $7 50@8 for extra; $8@9 25 for Northwestern extra family; $11@15 for fancy. Corn meal nominal. Wheat ronges from $2 20 to $2 30 for good and choice red, and $2 49 to $2 70 for white. Rye is steady at 85 cents. Corn dull; small sales of yellow at 69 cents. Oats in steady demand at 49 @50 cents. Whisky dull at $2 27.

PITTSBURG, March 15.

Flour quiet; sales exsra family from winter wheat at $40 30@10 60, and spring wheat flour at $8 30@8 50, as to quality. Wheat is in no demand; sales at $1 80@1 85 fur red, and $2 for white. Rye steady at 75. Oats in demand at 41@46. Corn dull at 60@65. Barley nominal; spring 75, fall 90.

HOLLIDAYSBURG
MALE AND FEMALE
SEMINARY.

This institution will open on the 1st Monday of May, 1866, for a session of twenty-one Weeks. Opportunities will be afforded for pursuing all the ordinary branches of a liberal education. The school will be furnished with apparatus, charts &c.

Tuition for twenty-one weeks, $25.00, to be paid at the end of the first quarter

REV. JOSEPH WAUGH,
mar.10 3mo. Principal.

A CARD TO INVALIDS.

A Clergymen, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the Cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been already cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, FREE OF CHARGE.

Please enclose a post-paid envelope, addressed to yourself. ADDRESS,

JOSEPH T. INMAN,
Station D, Bible House,
feb 17 1y. New York City.

200,000

Watches, Chains, Diamonds,

Bijouterie, &c.,

Worth nearly one Million Dollars! All to be SOLD FOR

One Dollar Each, Without Regard To VALUE!!!

No Article to be Paid for until you know what it is and its Value!!!

NO LOTTERY! NO GIFT ENTERPRISE!!

LIST OF ARTICLES!

500 Solid Silver Tea sets complete	$50 to $300
200 Rosewood and Mshogany Musical boxes	50 to 200
250 Gold Hunting Watches	75 to 250
250 Ladies Enamelled Gold Watches	50 to 200
500 Gents' Hunting Silver Watches	35 to 100
500 Open-face Silver Watches	25 to 50
500 Mother of Pearl Lorgnettes and Opera Glasses	25 to 100
300 Six Barrel Revolvers	15 to 50
300 Elegant Oil Paintings	50 to 100
250 Marble Statuettes, Busts, &c.	50 to 200
250 Diamond Rings	50 to 100
5000 Photo. Albums, all sizes & styles	5 to 50
10000 Gold Vest and Neck chains	15 to 30
10000 Gold Thimbles, Sleeve Buttons, Lockets, &c.	3 to 8
10000 Signet, Cluster, Chased and Plain Gold Rings	3 to 10
1000 Sets Ladies' Jewelry, all the newest styles	5 to 20
10000 Gold Pens with Silver and Solid Gold Holders	5 to 20
5000 Silver Goblets and Drinking cups	8 to 10
2000 Silver Castors, Fruit and Cake Baskets, etc.	20 to 50
20000 Other articles ranging from	1 to 100

The plan is this: Certificates naming every article of our stock are put into blank envelopes, sealed, and mixed; and when ordered are taken out without regard to choice and forwarded as directed. The holder of each certificate is entitled to whatever article it may name upon the payment of one dollar. Whether that article is a two hundred and fifty dollar watch, a seventy-five dollar diamond ring or a three dollar bosom pin. Having purchased five, ten or twenty certificates, you can take just as many or just as few of the articles they severally describe as you please. You must pay one dollar apiece for all you send for however.

To reimburse us for the cost of printing mailing and advertising, we charge for certificates as follows: For five, $1; eleven $2; eighteen $3; twenty-eight $4; thirty five $5; fifty $7,50; sixty-six $10, one hundred $15; and two hundred $30.

An elegant Premium with each Club of Four Dollars or upward will be forwarded with the Certificates.

N. B.—See full list of Premiums and special terms to Agents in our circulars. Address

T. & H. GAUGHAN & CO.,
mar10-w4t. 116 Broadway, New York.

TIMBER, COAL AND IRON ORE LANDS FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers at private sale THREE THOUSAND ACRES of *Timber, Coal and Iron Ore Lands*, situate on the Alleghony mountain seven miles north of the town of Altoona, and five miles from Blair furnace, on the Pennsylvania railroad. This land is very desirable to any person wishing to go extensively into the lumber business. The timber is white and yellow pine, hemlock, black and white oak, chestnut, hickory, &c.

The white pine and hemlock timber has been estimated by good judges to be FORTY MILLIONS OF FEET.

The STUMPAGE of the entire tract will be sold separate from the land, or both together, to suit purchasers.

IRON ORE.

The iron ore is the same as that at Johnstown, out of which railroad iron is made. It is greatly appreciated for its value, being primitive, and readily accommodates itself in smelting.

COAL.

The coal is highly bituminous, of the same character and quality, as the Johnstown, Broad Top and Pittsburg coal.

A Geological Report will be furnished to any person desiring to purchase. Further information will be furnished at any time to persons making inquiry. Title warranted.

JOHN BROTHERLINE.
Hollidaysburg, Feb. 17, 1866.

AGENTS WANTED!!

In every TOWNSHIP, BOROUGH and WARD TO CANVASS FOR

"The Great One-Volume WAR History,"

CONTAINING

FACTS AND NOT POLITICS.

The only work, every page of which has been prepared for the press since the close of the war.

The popularity of this work has no parallel, as more than 50,000 copies have been sold the last three months. It contains as much history as any of the one or two volume works out, and yet is sold for only $4.50, bound either in morrocco or sheep.

Our inducements are decidedly the best offered, as we give the highest commission, furnish boxes free, and pay expressage on the books.

ALSO

"Life And Death In Rebel Prisons."

The most thrillingly exciting little book of the times, by one who has seen and experienced the scenes which he describes.

Canvassers for any History of the War will find this an excellent side book. As it embraces such important incidents of the war, almost everybody will take one, either with or without a history, or where having previously subscribed.

Disabled soldiers, released prisoners and thers will find in the sale of this and our History, employment suitable to their condition.—Send for terms, or call at

AMERICAN PUBLISHING AGENCY,
600 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
feb. 24, 4t.

WALL PAPER.

Just received a large and well selected stock of WALL PAPER, and for sale at DIEFFENBACHER'S STORE, Montgomery street, Hollidaysburg.

DIEFFENBACHER

Has the best assortment of Cheap Groceries, Ladies' and Children's Balmoral Boots and Shoes,

Boys' Boots,
Looking Glasses,
Glass Ware,
Buckets,
Baskets,
Tubs,
Bags,
Sleds,
Wagons,
Lamps and Chimneys,
Carts, and
Children's Gigs.

DIEFFENBACHER

Sells the best Segars and Tobacco, and the largest variety of

Yankee Notions,
Silver Plated Spoons,
Knives and Forks,

Fine Jewelry and Toys innumerable always on hand.

DIEFFENBACHER

Has the largest and best selected stock of

Stattionery,
Blank Books,
Memorandums,
Diaries,
Family Bibles,
Hymn Books,
Prayer Books,
School Books,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS

Closing out at Cost.

Just received and constantly on hand a superior lot of

Sugar Cured Hams,
Shoulders,
Side Meats, &c.,
AT

DIEFFENBACHER'S STORE,
Montgomery street, Hollidaysburg, Pa.
RAGS taken in exchange for Goods.
jan27-1y

All letters and papers designed for the subscriber, should be addressed to him. Those for the office, should be addressed "WHIG OFFICE." JOHN BROTHERLINE.

Groceries for the Million.

H. B. MARTIN,

Jobber in all kinds of

GROCERIES AND CONFECTIONERIES,

Corner of Blair and Montgomery Streets, HOLLIDAYSBURG, Pa.

A CONSTANT SUPPLY of Fresh Family Groceries, &c. such as Coffee, Teas, Sugars, Syrups, Cheese, Lard, Family Flour, Fish, Bacon, Salt, Soap, Brushes, Buckets, Baskets, Fancy Articles, Dates, Prunes, Figs, Raisins, Oranges, Lemons, Nuts, all kinds, French Mixed Candies, Gum Dreps, Nugo Candy, Rock Candy, Plain Candies, all kinds.

Mince Meat, Canned and Dried Fruits, Jellies, Pickles, Sardines, Imported Wines.
dec. 16-3m.

THE QUAKER CITY

BUSINESS COLLEGE

N. E. COR TENTH & CHESNUT STS.,

Philadelphia.

The most complete and thoroughly appointed Business or Commercial College in the country.

The only one in the city possessing a Legislative Charter, and the only one in the United States authorized to confer Degrees of Merit. Diplomas awarded to graduates in the Commercial Course under its corporate seal by authority of law.

Conducted by gentlemen of liberal education and extensive experience in business, and affording unequalled advantages for the thorough theoretical and practical education of young men for the various duties and employments of business life.

THEORY AND PRACTICE COMBINED.

by a system of

ACTUAL BUSINESS TRAINING

original and pre-eminently practical, giving the student in the shortest time a complete insight into the routine, details, customs and forms of business in general, as conducted in the best-regulated commercial and financial establishments.

THEORETICAL BOOKKEEPING

Upon a new plan, with an original exposition of the science of accounts, arranged and published by the proprietor of this Institution exclusively for his own use, saving one-half the ordinary labor of the student, and giving him a complete knowledge of the practice of the best accountants.

THE COMMERCIAL COURSE

EMBRACES

Bookkeeping, Commercial Arithmetic, Penmanship, Business Correspondence, Commercial Law, Lectures on Business Affairs, Commercial Customs, Forms, and Actual Business Practice.

SPECIAL BRANCHES

ALGEBRA AND THE HIGHER MATHEMATICS, PHONOGRAPHY, ORNAMENTAL PENMANSHIP, THE ART OF DETECTING COUNTERFEIT MONEY, ENGINEERING SURVEYING, NAVIGATION AND TELEGRAPHING.

TELEGRAPHING

The arrangements for Telegraphing are far in advance of anything of the kind ever offered to the public. A regular Telegraph Line is connected with the Institution, with twenty branch offices in various parts of the city, where public business is transacted, and in which the students of this Institution are permitted to practice. No regular office practice can be had in any other school of instruction in the country, whithout which no one can obtain a position as a practical operator. Young men are cautioned against the deceptive representations of those who, without any such facilities, pretend to teach Telegraphing.

PATRONAGE.

The Institution is now enjoing the largest patronage ever bestowed upon any commercial school in the State. Over five hundred students were in attendance the first year. The best class of students may invariably be found here, and all its associations are first class.

LOCATION AND ACCOMMODATIONS.

The Institution is located in the most central part of the city, and its accomodations, for extent, elegance and convenience, are unsurpassed. All the rooms have been fitted up in the very best style with

BUSINESS OFFICES OR COUNTING HOUSES, TELEGRAPH OFFICES, STATIONERY STORE,

AND A REGULAR

BANK OF DEPOSIT AND ISSUE,

supplied with finely-engraved lithographic notes used as a circulating medium in the Department of Actual Business.

To Young Men

who desire the very best facilities for a

PRACTICAL EDUCATION FOR BUSINESS,

we guarantee a course of instruction no where else equalled, while the reputation and standing of the Institution among business men make its endorsement the best passport to success and advancement. All contemplating entering any Commercial College, are invited to send for an

ILLUSTRATED CIRCULAR & CATALOGUE

containing complete interior views of the College, and full particulars of the course of instruction, terms, &c.

L. FAIRBANKS, A. M.,
President

T. E. MERCHANT,
Supt. of Office: Business.
Jan. 13, 1866

COAL & COKE.

The subscriber has on hand a large quantity of COAL and COKE, at Lilly's Station, on the Penna. Rail Road, which he will dispose of in large or small quantities, at reasonable prices.

Address, Hemlock Post Office, Cambria County, Pa. WILLIAM TILEY.
Jan. 13, 1866,—3 mo.

TIMBER FOR SALE.

I will sell the timber on 400 acres of land, within one and a half miles of Altoona. It is good for charcoal, railroad ties, building, &c.

JOHN BROTHERLINE.
Feb. 17, 1866.

AGRICULTURAL.

HINTS TO PRUNING.

1. Never use an axe or hatchet in pruning. The blows struck jar the fibres, and the whole work, with such tools, is too violent and harsh.

2. Take off the limbs as nearly as possible on a level with the branches which you cut from. It will heal much quicker and smoother.

3. Never leave a stub—that is, do not leave a part of the branch between the place where spurs come out, but close to the spur itself, and then the wound will heal over. The reason for this is, that no action exists in a portion of the branch left, unless there is a joint, a place where a spur comes out, and where leaves will grow beyond it. In pruning a grape, it is customary to leave half an inch to an inch, under the supposition that it will prevent bleeding.

4. Never prune a tree when the sap will keep the saw wet, as it will in March, April and May, and even in February, if there is a succession of four or five days of moderate weather and bright sun.

5. From the 15th to the 30th of June, and after the leaves have fallen, and until the tree freezes are the proper times to prune. Never prune during the spring months, notwithstanding the practice is so common.

6. Cover all large wounds with gum shellac dissolved in alcohol, or with some paint about the color of the bark. If paint is used carefully on the wound only, it will do no harm.

Trees are usually grafted in April or May, but they should not be pruned at that time. There are two or three reasons for this:

1. The sap is thin, and will run out which injures the tree.

2. After cutting off several good sized limbs to set scions into, the tree needs all the remaining branches to keep up all its usual action and vitality.

3. In November succeeding the grafting, any limbs that are in the way of the scions, and others belonging to the original tree, may be taken away. If there are many, however, it would be better to leave a portion of them until the following June. We have seen trees that stood in a favored spot and were beautiful when 10 years old. Having a beautiful supply of Baldwins, these trees were grafted with Williams' Early and the River. At the time of grafting, the operator took the liberty to prune them, and they now stand as monuments of his folly, the seven meanest trees out of several hundred that stand around them.

STAGGERS IN HORSES.

Staggers in a general term applied to several diseases of horses. Mad and sleepy staggers is inflammation of the brain—a fatal complaint marked by high fever, a staggering gait, violent, convulsive struggling, usually terminating in stupor, and treated by bleeding, full doses of physic, and cold water to the head. Grass or stomach staggers is acute indijestion, usually occasioned by overloading the stomach and bowels with tough hard grass vetches, or clover, or a full meal of wheat, or other indijestible food. It is most common in summer and autumn; is indicated by impaired appetite, distended abdomen, dull aspect, unsteady gait, and is remedied by full doses of purgative medicine, such as six drachms of aloes and a drachm of calomel rubbed down together and given in a quart of boiled gruel. Frequent clysters, with hard rubbing and hot water to the belly, are likewise useful. When the dullness increases stimulants should readily be given.

HOW TO CHOOSE A COW.

There is always some risk in buying a cow, of whose previous character and history we know nothing, for there are no infallible signs of excellence. A rough, scrawny, coarse, ill-shaped cow is often a noble milker. Yet there are a few points generally agreed upon by experienced farmers, which it is well to consider before purchasing. A small boned head and light horns are better than large. Long legs make too wide a gap betwixt udder and milk pail, and long-legged cows are seldom quiet feeders, but wander about too much. A slender rather than a thick neck, a straight back, wide ribs, and broad brisket, are to be sought for. The body of the cow should be large in proportion to head, neck, and legs, though not excessively large; and the hind quarters if large out of proportion indicate good milking qualities. Medium sized cows, all things considered, prove the best milkers for the amount of food they consume. The color of the hair has nothing probably to do with the milking qualities, and good looks should be regarded but little in purchasing dairy cows.—As to the color of the skin, a bright yellow, approaching that of gold coins, creamy color within the ears—this and good rich milk are very apt to go together; and with all a soft, flexible hide; loose over the ribs and rump, is also to be sought. The udder should be large, soft, and full of veins, which ramify over it, with full sized milk veins stretching forward along the belly, and the teats be large and not crowded together. Test the cow's disposition and inquire about it. Irritable and nervous cows are unpleasant to handle, and almost always scanty milkers. Something can be ascertained from the looks and motions. Large, mild eyes, easy quiet motions when driven, and gentleness when handled, indicate good nature. What the butchers term "good handling" is an important quality in a milch cow, for it indicates not only good milking properties, but easy fattening, when service in the dairy is over.—*American Agriculturist.*

DON'T SHOOT THE OWLS.

In our younger days it was the custom to hunt through the forests for all sorts of game, whether on the wing or the leg. Many an innocent bird fell a victim to an almost utter ignorance of its haunts. Owls were always popped off without the slightest remorse. The fact that at rare intervals they would swoop down upon a plump chicken was plain enough. We hadn't read the Ettrick's Shephard's remonstrance —"Shooting a howlet! I'd as seon shoot my barn cat." The fact is that as a general rule the owl is not only one of the most useful, but one of the most harmless birds in creation. He destroys moles and squirrels, and field mice and weasels, all of which do a vast deal of harm on every landed estate and about our homesteads. Now boys, when your gun is raised, think twice and don't you do it. Just bear in mind that 'Margery' does a thousand times more good than harm. It is only the great horned owl that robs hen roosts, and eats up little turkeys and chickens, and he eats rats and mice and insects.—*Massachusetts Ploughman.*

THE PEACH PROSPECT.—The editor of the Conneaut *Reporter* says, upon a recent examination of the peach buds, we find they are yet unharmed by the cold weather. Thus far we have had none of those storms of sleet followed by extremely cold weather which generally prove fatal to this delicate fruit, and now that the winter is well nigh gone, we presume the crop will escape untouched by the frost.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the butchering business, trading under the firm of J. F. Olmes & Sons, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 19th of March, 1866. The books and accounts of the firm are in the hands of F. W. Olmes on whom all persons are requested to call and settle.

J. F. OLMES,
F. W. OLMES,
AUGUST OLMES.

☞The business will be continued by J. F. OLMES and AUGUST OLMES, in the name of Olmes & Son, who respectively solicit a continuance of the public patronage. mar3-3t.

BLAIR COUNTY

MARBLE YARD.

THE subscriber informs his old friends and the public in general that he still continues to carry on the *Marble Business*, in all its various branches, at the old stand, corner of Allegheny and Front streets, where he is prepared to furnish,

Headstones, Tombs, MONUMENTS, TABLE TOPS,
MANTLES, &c., &c.,

in a neat and workmanlike manner on short notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

The public are respectfully invited to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, as I am confident that my work and prices will satisfy any person desiring any thing in my line of business. Now is the time to get a cheap job.

JOHN FREEMAN.
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 29, 1861.

PRICE
ALWAYS AHEAD.

JUST RECEIVED
AND
NOW OPENING
AT THE WELL KNOWN STAND
Corner of Blair and Montgomery street

The Second Supply
FOR THE SEASON

It became necessary to visit the City at this unusual season of the year, in consequence we are now prepared to sell as low as ever.

Dialogue Between Two Men.

James—How is it that Price sells so many goods?

Thomas—Because he keeps a large stock of good goods—sells at moderate rate, and advertises liberaly.

James—And I see that he has gone to the city again, and no doubt will sell cheaper than ever.

Thomas—Yes, they say he has gone again. But I am told that goods are very scarce, in the city, and advancing in price. If so he can't sell any cheaper than he did.

James—Well, I will go and see, as I want lots of goods, and I know he will do his best.

Thomas—Yes, he'll do that. I have bought from them all; but Price is such a dogged clever fellow, I can't gu round him, and he keeps nearly everything useful from a barrel of Flour to a cambric needle.

James—Sarah Smith told me he sold muslin at from 15 to 50 cts. and calico from 20 to 25, (though Price says the 20 cent is very FINE,) and shawls from $1 to $20—and any quantity of shoes.

Thomas—Then he keeps Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, and nearly everything necessary for family use; so let us go and see what he will do. jan. 9 65.

GAS-BURNING PARLOR,
AND
COOK STOVES.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the public, that he has just received a large supply of STOVES, of all Patterns, which he will sell at the most reduced prices. They are partly of the latest improved Pittsburgh and Philadelphia Gas-Burning, Cook and Parlor Stoves, the very latest, best and cheapest.

His shop and store is on Main street, Altoona.

He has also Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, a Coppersmithing room, and does roofing and spouting on short notice.

STEPHEN WINTERS.
Oct. 3, 1863.

PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTING executed with neatness and dispatch, and at prices to suit the times, at the WHIG Job Printing Office.

SPEER'S SAMBURG PORT GRAPE WINE!

CASTELLA PORT BRANDY

FROM THE VINEYARDS OF D. CASTILIA, OPORTO.

FOUR YEARS OLD.

FROM THE VINEYARDS OF ALFRED SPEER, OF NEW JERSEY.

This wine has been adopted by churches for the communion table, used in the principal Hospitals and Asylums, as the most perfect and reliable Wine to be obtained, and known to be the most healthy and invigorating Wine for family use, and superior for invalids and debilitated persons.

EXCELLENT FOR FEMALES.

Try it if you are consumptive or feeble, or want a pure Family Wine.

It is strongly recommended by all the principal physicians of this and other places.

Sold by H. B. MARTIN, Hollidaysburg.
jan20-3m

USE THE BEST.

CLOCK'S EXCELSIOR HAIR RESTORER.

CLOCK'S EXCELSIOR HAIR RESTORER
Is Warranted to
Restore Hair, if ever so Gray,
Restore Hair, if ever so Gray,
To its
Color of Earlier days,
Color of Earlier days,
Keeps the
Hair from Falling Off,
Hair from Falling Off.
Will surely
Cure all Humors of the Scalp,
Cure all Humors of the Scalp,
And make the
Hair grow on Bald Heads
Hair grow on Bald Heads
When Falling Off from Disease.

It is splendidly perfumed, and everything for a Dressing that can be desired.

DR. CLOCK'S EXCELSIOR HAIR RESTORER.

For Restoring Gray Hair to its natural color, producing hair upon bald heads where the disease is not hereditary; stops hair from falling off or turning gray; healing all eruptions of the scalp, and causing harsh, wiry hair, to become soft, glossy and luxuriant, and may be dressed in any form desired;

This preparation has been fully tested by thousands, and has NEVER FAILED to accomplish all that is claimed for it when used according to directions. The proprietor is aware that many have been disappointed by the high sounding pretense of many of the preparations with which the market has been filled for a few years past, but such confidence does he place in the merits of his article that he offers to refund the money in all cases where after a thorough trial of two bottles it fails to give entire satisfaction:

It is used and recommended by the clergy and and the faculty, and meets their entire approval. It does not soil the purest linen or the nicest bonnet: It is delicately and elegantly perfumed, is easily applied, and is all that can be desired in a hair preparation. One trial will convince all of its virtues.

Call for Dr. Clock's Excelsior Hair Restorer and take no other. Sold by all druggists at $1 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $5.

Dr. F. B. CLOCK, Proprietor,
Manchester, N. H.

H. B. Martin, Druggist, Agent for Hollidaysburg, Pa. jan.20, '66

L. GAMPE & CO

HAS OPENED A

PAINT SHOP,

IN HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.,

and will execute, SIGN, FRESCO, ORNAMENTAL and plain House Painting. Varnishing, Graining, and all work usually performed by professors of the art.

By promising the most acceptable prices, we hope to acquire the patronage of the public and secure success to the establishment.

The Shop is Located on MONTGOMERY Street, in the building formerly occupied by T. Hopkins as a saddler shop.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing

JOHN B. OGDEN,
feb10 1y. No. 13 Chamber St N. Y

STRANGE, BUT TRUE.

Every young lady and gentleman in the United States can hear something very much to their advantage by return mail (free of charge) by addressing the undersigned. Those having fears of being humbugged will oblige by not noticing this card. All others will please address their obedient servant,

THOS. F. CHAPMAN,
feb10 1y. 831 Broadway, New York.

A POPULAR TREATISE ON FLOUR ALBUS, better known as LEUCORRHŒA, the whites, or female weakness, with a statement of its causes, symptoms, mode of prevention and cure without a personal interview.—*Sent free by enclosing a Stamp.* Address DR. PAIE,
feb10 3m. 1132 Broadway N. Y.

STOVES FOR SALE.

One Coal Cook—price $20; one large Egg Stove—price $10; one small Egg—price $1. Inquire at this office.

Duff's College.

IRON BUILDINGS.

No. 37 Fifth Street.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

TUITION FEE NEVER CHANGED.

FORTY DOLLARS PAYS FOR

THE FULL GRADUATING COURSE

TIME UNLIMITED, IN

Book Keeping,
Business Penmanship,
Commercial Calculations,
Lectures Upon Law Ethics,
Detecting Counterfeit Money.

Other Colleges have either advanced their tuition fee to $50, or charge $10 to $15 extra for Penmanship. Their Books and Stationery, also, costing from $12 to $20—ours cost but $5.

DUFF'S ORIGINAL PLAN OF BUSINESS EDUCATION, as taught in this city for about twenty-five years, from his own systems of Book Keeping, which are sanctioned by the American Institute and Chamber of Commerce and other competent authorities of New York, as the most perfect systems in use, with W. H. DUFF'S FIRST PREMIUM BUSINESS AND ORNAMENTAL PENMANSHIP taught in

DAY AND EVENING CLASSES.

It will be found by proper inquiry that this is the only College in the Union conducted by an experienced Merchant, and whose Penman is a trained accountant.

☞Merchants, Steamers and Bankers can always obtain thoroughly educated accountants on application at our office.

☞Those desiring our elegant new Circular, pp. 75 containing an outline of our course of study and practice, with samples of our Penman's Business and Ornamental Writing, must enclose Twenty-five cents to

P. DUFF & SON,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞We will mail any person enclosing us $2, a copy of either our Mercantile or Steamboat Book Keeping post-paid.
dec.16,'65.-3m.-p.

I BOUGHT MY
FALL & WINTER
CLOTHING
At No. 1 Lloyd's Row!

☞It is a universally conceded FACT that

BAYERSDORFER &. BUEHLER,

Has the largest stock of Fall and Winter Clothing— the Newest Goods—the tastiest styles, the best quality of work—the lowest prices—and the most obliging salesmen are to be found in Blair County. We deems it unnecessary to enumerate—suffice to say that our stock embraces every grade and descripitien of

MENS AND BOYS'

CLOTHING,

In single garments and whole suits,
HATS AND CAPS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
TRUNKS AND VALICES

Carpet sacks, Hosiery, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Shirts of all kinds, Drawers—in a word a complete stock of

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,

While making the above announcement to the citizens of Hollidaysburg and vicinity, we take the pleasure in assuring them of our determination to furnish the best of goods at the very lowest prices, and our belief from the IMMENSE and attractive stock now on hand (and to which we are constantly making large additions) a ready and desirable selection may be made, suiting the taste, befitting the style and accomodating the pocket of one and all. All are therefore invited to pay us a visit and examine and price our goods, whether wishing to purchase or merely see the styles and patterns. Everything will be cheerfully exhibited as it is no trouble to show goods.

REMEMBER THE PLACE,

NO. 1!

LLOYD'S ROW,
Montgomery Street.
BAYERSDORFER &. BUEHLER.

☞N. B. The highest cash prices paid for all kind of FUR SKINS. dec16 tf.

For Sale!

One of Fairbanks' Platform Scales, new, weighing 2,000 pounds, at Price's store.

Also one fanning or windmill, having all the late improvements—never been used. jan. 13, '66.

THE WAY
TO
MAKE MONEY
IS TO
Save It!

And the Way to Save it is to

BUY YOUR GOODS
AT
FUNK'S STORE.
Duncansville Pa.

WHERE MAY BE FOUND A

Large, Attractive and Varied

ASSORTMENT OF

General Merchandize!

Not excelled in Blair County, embracing among a large stock of

LADIES DRESS GOODS

Plain and Fancy Dress Silks, French Merinoes, Ottaman, Cloths, Alpacas, Poplins, Cashmeres, Bombazines, Delains, Ginghams, Prints,

BROAD CLOTHS & SACKINGS,

Also, Cloaks, Circular Sacques, &c., in elegant materials and newest styles.

SHAWLS

Elegant Broche, Shetland and Wool, double and single

HOSIERY AND GLOVES,

Dress and Cloak Trimings, Ribbons, Velvets Buttons, Belting, Buckles, Hair Nets Veils, &c in great variety,

MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR

Broadcloths, Cashmeres, Satinetts, Jeans, Flannels and Checks, Stripes, Tickings, Muslins, bleached and brown, table diaper, crash, &c.

READY MADE CLOTHING.

A large stock, all styles and prices, for men and boys.

CARPETING AND FLOOR OIL CLOTH.

A large stock, new designs, and low prices,

THE LARGEST STOCK OF

Groceries and Provisions

In the country—to say nothing of an immense assortment of

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes,

For men, women, boys, misses and children—which he is selling at the lowest possible prices for

CASH OR BARTER!

☞Don't be led estray by the cries of lo here; and lo there! but put it down in your memorandum book that

FUNK'S DUNCANSVILLE STORE

IS THE PLACE to get what you want and everything you want, of the best quality, and at the lowest price.

☞All kind of country produce taken in exchange for goods.

☞He returns thanks for patronage received in the past, and hopes by continued efforts to accommodate his friends and customers, and the largeness and variety of his stock, to merit and receive a continuance of the support and good will of the people.

JAMES FUNK.
Duncansville, Dec. 16, 1865.

Bryant & Stratton's
Chain of National
Mercantile Colleges.

LOCATED IN
PHILADELPHIA,
S. E. Cor. of 7th & Chstnut sts.,

New York City, Brooklyn, Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago & St. Louis.

BOOK-KEEPING, Penmanship, Commercial Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Forms, Correspondence, &c., practically taught.

These Colleges being under the same general and local management, and uniting in each the advantages of all, offer greater facilities for imparting instruction than any other similar institutions in the country.

A Scholarship issued by any one is good in all for an unlimited time.

The Philadelphia College has been recently enlarged and refurnished in a superior manner, and is now the largest and most prosperous Commercial Institution in the State.

Bryant & Stratton's series of Text Books, embracing Book-keeping, Commercial Arithmetic, and Commercial Law for sale, and sent by mail.

☞For full particulars send for a circular. Address, STRATTON, BRYANT & CO.,
2-9-3-8. Philadelphia

DIRECTORY.

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE WHIG

UNITED STATES OFFICERS.

	Salary.
Andrew Johnson, of Tenn. Pres.	$25,000
L. W. Foster, of Conn. Vice Pres't.	8,000

THE CABINET.

Wm H. Seward, of N. Y. Sec. of State.	8,000
Hugh M'Culloch of Ind Sec of the Treas	8,000
James Harlan, of Iowa, Sect, of Interior.	8,000
Gideon Welles, of Con Sec. of the Navy	8,000
E. M. Stanton, of Pa. Secretary of War.	8,000
James Speed, of Ky. Attorney General	8,000
John Dennison, of Ohio. P. Master Gen.	8,000

THE JUDICIARY.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Salmon P. Chase, of O. Chief Justice:	6,00
J. M. Wayne, of Geo. Associate Justice	6,000
J. Catron, of Tenn. " "	6,000
S. Nelson, of N. Y. " "	6,000
R C. Grier, of Penn. " "	6,000
N. Clifford, of Maine, " "	6,000
John Miller of Iowa " "	6,000
Swayne, of Ohio, " "	6,000
Davis, Ill. " "	6,000
Field, " "	6,000

The Supreme Court is held at Washington.—It has but one session annually, which commences on the first Monday in December.

CIRCUIT COURTS.—The United States are divided into ten Judicial Circuits in each of which a CircuitCourt is held semi-annually by a Justice of the supreme court and the District Judge of the State or District in which the court sits.

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor, Andrew G. Curtin of Centre co.
Secretary of the Commonwealth, Eli Slifer.
Attorney General, Wm, A. Meredith, of Phila.
Adjutant General, A. L. Russel.
Auditor General, Isaac Slenker,
Surveyor General James P. Barr,
State Treasurer, W. H. Kemble, of Phil.
Supt. of Common Schools, Charles Coburn, of Bradford co.

THE JUDICIARY.

Chief Justice, George W. Woodward,
Associate Justices, James Thompson, William Strong, John M. Read, Daniel Agnew.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge, Hon. Geo. Taylor, (of huntingdon county.)
Associate Judges, Adam Moses and B. F. Ross.
Prothonotary, A. S. Morrow.
Sheriff, Martin L. Bechtel,
County Treasurer, David Stitler,
Register and Recorder, D. M. Jones.
District Attorney, J. H. Keatley.
County Commissioners, Geo. W. Hewit, Robt. Waring and John C. Biddle.
Clerk to Co. Commissioners, Joseph Baldrige.
Directors of Poor, Samuel Jones, and Saml. Moore, and Stephen Hammond,
Steward of Poor House. Obed E. Crissman.
Mechncantile Appraiser, Samuel Hoover
County Auditors, James M'Kim, Alex. Knox. and Abraham Robeson.
County Surveyor, Henry C. Nicodemus.
Coronor, Jacob Widensall.
Supt of Common Schools, E. Elder

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Justices of the Peace, John Gorley and J. D Leet.
Burgess, Thomas McFarlane.
Town Council, Andrew Myers, Jno. P. Brawley, Joseph H. Blackburn, Jas. A. Cramer, and Joseph Baldrige, and David Watson.
Clerk to Town Council, H. M. Baldrige.
Borough Treasurer, A S. Landis.
Weigh Master, Mrs. Susan Jane Reeder.
Constable, James Moorehouse.
High Constable, James Moorehouse.
School Directors, S. Calvin. Pres't. Samuel S, Barr, Secy, James D. Rea, Treas. Wm. Jack, Thad Banks, J. D. Leet.

POST OFFICES IN BLAIR CO.

Post Offices.	*Post Masters.*
Altoona.	G. W. Patton,
Antiestown,	B. F. Bell,
Arch Spring,	Thomas S. Isett,
Bruce,	D. Aurandt,
Canoe Creek,	Joseph Stifler,
Duncansville,	John M. Gibbony,
East Sharpsburg,	J. Hoover,
East Freedom,	John P. Kephart,
Eldorado,	J. J. Canan,
Frankstown,	James McGeehan
Fostoria,	H. Meyers
Hollidaysburg,	James Bingham;
Martinsburg,	Miss Martha Campbell,
Newry.	Landon Reives,
Olivia,	S. B. Ewing,
Sabbath Rest,	W. F. Sellers,
Sarah,	Paul Mauk,
Sinking Valley,	D. P. Tussey,
Spangs Mills,	J. F. Spang,
Springfield Furnace,	Wm. M'Clelland
Tipton,	W. P. Dysart,
Tyrone,	J. S. Plummer,
Williamsburg,	W. J. Spencer,
Yellow Springs,	Samuel J. Fox.

BLAIR COUNTY MUTUAL PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY will insure property of all descriptions as cheaply as any other safe company. This company has been in operation fourteen years, during which time it has insured property to the amount of one million four hundred thousand, yet its affairs have been managed with so much safety and economy that but six assessments have been laid on Premium Notes in the 14 years. For an insurance of one thousand dollars for that time the average expense per year has been $2; as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other mutual company.

OFFICERS—President, Thad Banks; Vice President, R. A. McMurtrie; Secretary, J. F. Fruesan.

AGENTS—Jas. Purse, J. P. Johnston, A. M. Cormick, Altoona. 1—25

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

DISEASES of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems—new and reliable treatment——in reports of the Howard Association—Sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes free of charge. Address, Dr. J. Skillin Houghton, Howard Association, No. South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. feb20-

---

$10 REWARD.—Broke jail on the 7th inst, Milliken Deeter, aged about fifteen years, light hair and light complexion, and dressed in dark coat, brown pants and sleuch hat. The above reward will be paid for his apprehension and delivery at the Blair county jail.

M. L. BECHTEL, Sheriff.
Hollidaysburg, Jan. 17th 18